

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XIV.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 18, 1865.

NO. 12.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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On Retirement and Reform—Messrs. Corbin, Cuyler, Patrick, Riggs, William, Francis Gardner, and Witton.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

No. 4.

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the accounts of all soldiers, and their heirs, and to the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interests materially by employing these Agents, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers.

Fee of Charge.—The proposed fee to be paid for the services of these Agents, and the expenses of their travel, will be determined by the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save his time and money; for his office is in Washington City, he is in constant communication with the Dibursing and Adjuting Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Agents, and their expenses, and compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier's unpaid wages, in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Department at Washington, particularly attended with delay.

The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. D. Morris, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to all soldiers and their heirs.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established Agents at Washington City, and through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide to their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts.

Fee of Charge.—The proposed fee to be paid for the services of these Agents, and the expenses of their travel, will be determined by the proper manner of making out accounts. They are to be employed in the same way as the Agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and their fees are to be paid to them in proportion, viz:

E. F. Kinnair, Bowling Green, Ky.

J. H. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky.

The soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable them to bind-hand the means due them by the Government, and they are *assuredly* solicited to employ them without charge.

By order of the Governor:

D. W. LINDSEY,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

R. C. STEELE,

DEALER IN, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF,

KENTUCKY RIVER AND PITTSBURG COAL.

(Office with Tate & Hawkins.)

On Main Street, opposite Capitol Hotel,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

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CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

any Wagons, and Pleasure Vehicles of all descriptions.

PREPARING promptly attended to, and wanted special care in every State.

Orders solicited, and work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

TURF, FIELD, AND FARM.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS OF THE TURF, FIELD, AND FARM, ARE OF THE DEAREST VALUE TO THE STATE, WE HAVE PREPARED THIS PUBLICATION, AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO PUT IT OUT MONTHLY.

ON CODES OF PRACTICE.—MESSRS. GORIN, CLEVELAND, O. P. JOHNSON, LILLY, AND COOK.

ON COUNTY COURTS.—MESSRS. BAKER, BENTON, J. J. LANDRUM, CHANDLER, AND CHILES.

ON COURT OF APPEALS.—MESSRS. CLEVELAND, GORIN, WIN. JOHNSON, MORROW, AND LILLY.

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ON EXECUTIVE AFFAIRS.—MESSRS. COFFEY, BRUNER, MCKENZIE, GRAINGER, AND PRALL.

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ON SINKING FUND.—MESSRS. HELM, CLEVELAND, GARRISON, W. J. WORTHINGTON, AND ALLEN.

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ON CORPORATE INSTITUTIONS.—MESSRS. THOMAS, HAWTHORN, LILLARD, VAN SEGGEREN, LEMON, BAKER, AND CARR.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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S. I. M. MAJOR.

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MONDAY DECEMBER 18, 1865.

APPOINTMENT OF STATE TREASURER.

By the death of Col. Garrard, occurring since his late election for a full term and before the expiration of a previous term, it devolved upon Gov. Bramlette to make two separate appointments to fill the important office of State Treasurer. For the unexpired term closing next month, he appointed Mason P. Brown of this place. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of the same political school as the Governor. He is a very young man to hold so responsible a position. But having for a number of years been the chief, or rather only clerk in the office, and during the long period of Garrard's illness having discharged all the duties of the office in the most faithful manner, and, moreover, being recommended by Garrard himself, his appointment at the time gave as much satisfaction as any that could have been made by the Executive. Mr. Brown's official bond was regarded as one of the best ever given, and it shows the faith the community had in him, that it was made up in a day, not by political friends but by the leading business men of the town and county, without regard to party. All had faith in his honesty, his integrity, and his capacity to keep accounts, and no jealousy was excited at his promotion, young as he was.

We had hoped under all the circumstances that the Governor would have returned Mr. Brown's name to the Senate for confirmation for the long term of office. His Excellency has seen proper however to do otherwise. It was in his province to appoint whom he pleased, and he has sent the name of Capt. Wm. L. Neale, of Madison, for the consideration of the Senate. We do not deny to Capt. Neale the qualifications necessary for the position. We recognize him as a gentleman of excellent sense, pleasing address, and of experience in business matters. But for one circumstance, we should not object at all to his appointment. As a matter of courtesy, as well as from a thoroughly established precedent in affairs of government, it is conceded in all ordinary cases that the Senate should confirm an appointment of the Governor where the constitution and laws require his action, unless for grave reasons outside of the political opinions of the appointee. In this case we think that such reasons exist, and present themselves in the most palpable manner. Capt. Neale was a candidate for the office before the people last August, and they, despite the difficulties attending a free expression of opinion and despite the appliances brought to bear by Capt. Neale's political friends, deliberately rejected his pretensions to the office. They said, plainly and distinctly, we don't want him. From this view of the subject, we take the ground that the Governor was instructed not to appoint him, and the Senate, one half of whom are fresh from the people, are also instructed to refuse a confirmation of his appointment. Whether they will do so or not we are unable to tell. We do not know the views of any Senator on the subject. The matter referred, we believe, to the Judiciary Committee, which will probably report to-day. We are merely speaking for our class of the people, and in what we have had to say we do not wish to be understood as in any manner making a criticism upon the Governor's motives. He doubtless took another view of the subject. Capt. Neale was his personal and political friend and his appointment was recommended strongly. The Governor thought he had the complete right to make the appointment without consulting political opponents—and so he did—except in the solitary instance of defying the popular wish, expressed in the most authoritative manner, by appointing a gentleman that the people had rejected and would have rejected by a majority of tens of thousands in a free election.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Democrat, who by the way, is a wide awake and spirit-filled looker-on, thus reports the House proceedings of Friday on the contested election cases before it:

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning unanimously reported in favor of declaring the seat of Mr. St. John, from Breckinridge, vacant, by reason of the unlawful intercession by the military at the election. The report was concurred in and the seat vacated. A majority of the committee also recommended that the proof in the case be spread upon the journals and printed for the use of the members. A minority of the committee opposed the printing of the proof. Upon this proposition a spirited debate was had. Mr. St. John, of the minority of the committee, insisted that as the seat was vacated, that the sitting member having taken no protest, it would not be just to him to publish to the world this proof taken *ex parte*, and that its publication could observe no use of purpose.

Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Committee, explained that the only reason assigned by the member for not taking protest was that he did not desire to incur the expense. That the proof was *ex parte*, was his own fault. He had ample opportunity, and certainly now complain that no cross-examination of witnesses was had and no counter-proof taken. That the state of facts presented by the proof, presented such a case of outrage upon the elective franchise as that a vindication of the honor and pride of the State demanded its publication. The thought occurred to us during the discussion that the member widely inclined to obtain from cross-examining the witnesses of contestants taking proof himself from a conviction that, like a pool of stagnant water, the more the liars talk with regard to the election were stirred the worse they would stick.

This conviction fixed itself conclusively upon our minds after hearing the remarks of two of the committee, Major Buckner, from Clark, and Col. Wooldredge. The graphic and forcible statement of the testimony by these gentlemen was such as to make the check of every Kentuckian tingling with indignation; and the denunciation of the outrages unfolded by the proof was terrible, and did equal credit to the head and heart of the speakers. When the enormities by the military at the last August election shall be fully compiled and placed before the public, if there be shame yet left in the composition of Gen. Palmer, we will surely ask to be relieved, and retire to some locality where his face may never be looked upon by a Kentuckian.

The suggestion was made and seemed to meet with general favor in the House, that when these cases of contested election shall be fully heard, all the proof be published in a volume for general circulation. We were pleased at this suggestion, and trust it will be carried into effect. The House decided to print this proof.

—The Owensboro *Miner*, of a recent date has the following just tribute to Mr. Neale, of Daviess county:

We are happy to say to our readers that our own representative, Josiah Veede, Esq., is winning for himself golden opinions from the citizens of the place and the members of the General Assembly. His dignified bearing, agreeable manners, and most excellent judgment, can mark him out as a legislator that will do honor to the country from which he hails.

[From the Observer and Reporter]

Messrs. Editors:

I send you at the request of a friend, the substance of the Will of the late John C. of the County of Woodford. His only child having recently died childless, the estate passes to the charitable object mentioned in the Will. The devise contained in this Will, in real estate and money, amounts, I am informed, to not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and one in which the whole State has an interest. It contemplates provision for the most helpless and therefore the most interesting part of society.

It is fortunate that the appointment of trustees is in the hands of so watchful and careful an officer as Judge Steele, who, we are sure, will see to it that they shall be the most reliable men in the community.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Should my child or children not live to have heirs of their body, in that event my desire is that all of my estate be placed by the County Court of Woodford county, in the hands of trustees, who are to use the rents of my lands, lie of my negroes, and interest of my money, for the education, feeding and clothing of poor orphan female children of this State, such as are not worth one hundred dollars.

If at any time there should be a surplus on hand, and not a sufficient number of the above described females to consume the same in that event, boys in the same condition may be received.

My desire is that the institution be located on some portion of my land in Woodford county; and lastly, I desire that some branch of my family be connected with the institution.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this 2d day of November, 1852.

JOHN CLEVELAND.

Signed and acknowledged in presence of W. W. Johnson, Wm. Gwyn.

A copy—attest:

DAVID P. ROBB,

Clerk Woodford County Court.

LAWLESSNESS IN MERCER COUNTY.—The Danville Gazette, of the 12th, says: It will be remembered that some months ago, a man named Lawson, living near Cornishville, killed a young man (Bostey) under circumstances, as was believed, when he met the act a highly criminal one; and that all attempts to capture Lawson at the time were unsuccessful. On Friday last, as we are informed by a gentleman from Harrodsburg, the Deputy Sheriff of Mercer county, having found out the whereabouts of Lawson, with the assistance of two men, arrested him, and started for Harrodsburg. About eight miles below town, however, they were overtaken by thirty men, who released Lawson from custody. The Sheriff immediately proceeded to Harrodsburg, and summoned a posse set out for Cornishville, Friday night, with the determination of capturing or killing the whole gang. A considerable amount of excitement prevails, and the issue of the expedition is looked forward with great interest.

It is reported that Lawson, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, is a desperate character, shrewd and intelligent; and that he is the leader of a company of about thirty men, who are all sworn to stand by each other under all circumstances. Thus organized they are a terror to the community in which they live, and the civil force is inadequate to bring them to justice. It is to be hoped their combination may be broken up.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 30.

Mrs. Page, a widow daughter of M. J. Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss, of Quincy, Ill., committed suicide on the 12th, while at the house of her father. On the morning of that day, she appeared unusually downcast and sad, and finally she told some of the family that she was going into the back yard, and that they need not look for her return for some time. Before going out of the door she took the precaution to draw the curtain of the window which looked into the yard. As she passed a colored woman in the yard, she told her that she was going to make way with herself, and left directions for her burial. The woman supposed she was joking and took no notice of it. The lady did not return for some time, search was instituted, and her lifeless body was found in a cistern near the stable. We have no further particulars. It will be recollect that some time since General Prentiss and his son were fined five dollars each for horsewhipping a young man who was paying attention to this daughter. Whether this fact has any connection with the suicide remains to be developed.

Chief Justice Casper still objects to the trial of Jeff. Davis at Richmond, while that place is under military rule; and declines to furnish a copy of his correspondence with the President on the subject of the trial.

Gen. Logan has finally declined the Mexican Mission.

[From the London Daily Telegraph.]

ROBERT E. LEE.

At Washington, in the State of Virginia, there is a college which bears the name of the most illustrious citizen ever born in the "Old Dominion," Ferrel as that pleasant land has been in her eyes, could George Washington himself have wished that the edifice erected in his honor should have for President a worthy chief than the one who quietly entered upon his duties just a fortnight ago. The new President is still the prime of manhood, though already his hair and beard are gray; he has been long accustomed to command; he is familiar with hardships as with fame—he slept for months amid the woods of Virginia, and has crossed the Appalachian mountains at the head of a victorious army; he has been proved alike by good and evil fortune, and whether when threatening the Federal capital or when surrendering his sword to a Federal captain, he has ever borne himself as becometh a man noble alike by ancestry and by nature. The descendant of "Light Horse Harry" has dexterized the gray uniform for the garb of a peaceful professor; nor can we own that the change is a degradation, even for Robert Lee. There is a difference in the mode of action, but no alteration in the object, which is single to render the best service he can to his native State. To that single aim he has never once been unfaithful; and he will still pursue it, in my rest assent, with the same enthusiasm, tempered by a cautious豪氣.

Throughout the war nothing was more remarkable than Lee's personal influence—the manner in which he impressed every one who approached him. That man, with Jackson's purity and earnestness, or with the debonair and graceful valor of Stuart, should appreciate the illustrious qualities of their leaders, was only natural; but even the humblest soldier in the ranks felt, though they might not have been able to, the moral power which Lee exerted. The war was in all conscience, sanguinary enough; but those who have been a very carnival of carnage, a devilish outbreak of all men's fiercest passions, had the Southern leader been of different temper. Galloping with the Confederates fought, we must never forget that their arms were often composed of somewhat questionable raw material; that the volunteers, with all the instincts of bravery which seldom deserts a dominant class, had likewise many of the vices which are inevitably engendered by the possession of arbitrary and lawless power. Acquainted to the unfeignedly honest Lee, the soldiers of the South would have been repelled by his personal example of integrity and probity; and even the most callous of them would have been deeply moved by his personal example of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. He would have been a true example of the heroic virtue of sacrifice, and would have become a true example of the heroic virtue of sacrifice.

The old order changes, giving place to new, and God fulfills Himself in many ways. To teach young lads their classics and mathematics may seem a poor occupation for one whose soul was lately the supreme law for a hundred thousand fighting men; and yet there need be no sense of humiliation involved in the deliberate acceptance of such employment. The "new order" is that of peace. For a time, the thing that Lee could do was to set an example of virtue and virtue to the whole multitude of South. But not less pure is the glory of one who, by honest and patient labor, prepares the young for a longer conflict, which fills the whole length and breath of human life. Our age, I suppose, the French phrase is, "fertile in emotions," is swift and sudden in its changes. The "rise of yesterday" is the "exit of to-day"; and the "exit of to-day" may be the "rise of to-morrow." Men of bright sword in its scabbard, beside that of the great Virginian. Only a few weeks ago Victor Hugo called a "spectre in a white banner"—one who, for years fought, after the old Numidian fashion, against Bugeaud and Bedouin, against Cavaignac, Pelissier, and Lamoréve; and now, the survivor of them all, Adel-e-Kulu, journeys slowly homeward to Damascus.

In a Russian city, far within the heart of the mighty empire, whose power he witnessed for nearly thirty years, quietly lives an old, gray-bearded, weak-eyed man, at whom, when he held possession of his mountain fastness, Grubbe and Warzenhof vainly hurled their disciplined battalions; and so dim is now the order of his life that only with a strange thrill of wonder does the traveler hear that he has seen Schamyl the Caucasian. The hero of Riva, Venoge, and Marsala hangs about along the rocky pathways of Cypress. What English tombs on the continent, who occasionally meets George Krikpa, remembers immediately the exploits of the iron-tongued Celio tongue, and waits yet a boy mastrove it so completely that the afterward translated "Keating's History of Ireland" into English.

O'Mahony was totally disengaged with the Young Ireland movement till the year 1848. He is the present representative of the old and most respected families in Munster, possessing large estates in the county of Tipperary, and a sum of money which is more than double his annual income.

The actions of these leaders are already written into history, and may surely be viewed with little impartiality and calm. But, let me add, Lee severely accepts the altered conditions of his life. He has consented a poor and outwardly failing "son of God" to assist in changing the Constitution, the supreme law, whilst the other department peers in to his opinion on this vital question. Will the Executive department make haste to announce the withdrawal of the forces? Will the Legislature, in their deliberations, make haste to consider the amendment of the Constitution? The two departments of the government are called upon to act in this case, and the two departments of the government are called upon to act in this case.

The pathos of him who sang "How sweet sounds each lowly note Beneath the mountain's pale roof When dying zephyr's rise and boat, Like lover's sighs away," must instantly have been inspired by a dream of the melancholy tone of this unsurpassed instrument. We wonder not that this new manufacturer should excel the old celebrated firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress, and one in which "stagnation is death."

The now celebrated firms had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of their predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the additional advantage of profiting by their experience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to fame and prosperity. Nowas Kraushaar stands unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his genius and skill, and let the heart delight to imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the instrument to sing its own elegy.

PROF. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

C. KIVEL, Shellsville, Ky.

MR. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

G. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

deed if

PIANO.
(Soft and Loud)

Never was this beautiful expression more properly applied to an instrument than to Kraushaar & Co.'s Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beautifully harmonize with their nature, for they are both soft and loud.

This instrument possesses the sweetest and mellowest, and yet the most voluminous, most powerful, and richest tone of any piano that has yet been made, and so exceeds all, yet all, in the following essentials of a perfect piano-forte, viz.: Elasticity and delicacy of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone, richness of power, and thorough and elegant working-up.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for judging, stands buttoned in rapture and astonishment, as its Eolian sweetness bathes his soul.

The pathos of him who sang "How sweet sounds each lowly note Beneath the mountain's pale roof When dying zephyr's rise and boat, Like lover's sighs away,"

must instantly have been inspired by a dream of the melancholy tone of this unsurpassed instrument.

We wonder not that this new manufacturer should excel the old celebrated firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress, and one in which "stagnation is death."

The now celebrated firms had the advantage of the experience and knowledge of their predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the additional advantage of profiting by their experience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to fame and prosperity. Nowas Kraushaar stands unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his genius and skill, and let the heart delight to imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the instrument to sing its own elegy.

PROF. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

C. KIVEL, Shellsville, Ky.

MR. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

G. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

deed if

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DAILY KENTUCKY YOUNGMAN,
MONDAY DECEMBER 18, 1865.

Dr. HENRY RODMAN, of Frankfort, has been appointed Examining Surgeon of pensioners and applicants for pensions in this section of Kentucky, by the Pension Bureau at Washington. He is a most accomplished and skillful Surgeon, and his appointment will prove very convenient to all hereabouts who have to apply for examination. It is no longer necessary to visit Cincinnati or Louisville for this purpose. But one Surgeon need be consulted.

BATTLE-FIELDS.—Virginia is fast recovering from the terrible effects left upon her by the war. But few traces are now seen upon the renowned battle-fields of Bull Run. At Manassas Junction the fortifications have nearly disappeared—a scarcely distinguishable line alone marks the existence. At Bristow the graves of the fallen are leveled with the ground, and the ties of the long line of stockades, from Burke's Station to the Rapidan, have been made into railroad ties. From Alexandria to Culpepper, however, the country is still barren, almost a desert, but at Orange Court-House new houses and fences now fill the places of those destroyed.

Only one Confederate soldier now remains at the Fairgrounds Hospital, Petersburg, Va.—Sergeant Thos. W. Rives, co. G, 42d Ma. regiment, Fracie's brigade. Sergeant Rives received his wound, at Appomattox C. H., on Sth May, April 9, 1865, fifteen minutes before the flag of truce was hoisted, and within a few yards of the place where Generals Grant and Lee signed the articles of surrender. He is still a sufferer from the wound, which was very severe.

JOHN BROWN'S SOUL MARCHING ON.—The soul of the great horse-thief seems to have taken possession of a great many rascals in Indiana, judging from the number of cases of horse-stealing recorded by the local press of the State. Hardly a night passes that some farmer does not lose a horse.

The Poor Men Pay the Taxes.—Secretary McCulloch says we can never expect to see prices down again to the old point, because of the taxes. The landlord charges the taxes in his rent; the manufacturer in the price of his articles; the merchant upon his goods—and thus the poor man in the end pay the taxes.

Punch tells of a man who, eating and drinking anyhow for so many years, is reduced to such a state that the coats of his stomach are all out at the elbows.

The Fenian war in New York continues, and exposures of alleged corruption and fraud are continually being made.

The product of the gold and silver mines in the Territory of Montana, for 1865, is set down at \$10,000,000.

Several Americans, including a Federal Major, have been driven out of Mexico.

Roger A. Pryor has commenced the practice of the law in New York City.

The St. Paul Press has been analyzing the income returns of that city, and among other discoveries has made the following:

A great many men in St. Paul have large families, keep two or three hired girls, two or three boys, three to five houses, travel extensively, and give grand parties, all on a net income of six hundred dollars. Good financiers, a number of St. Paul men who do a large business, making, according to their daily reports on the street, from fifteen to thirty dollars per day, make only six or eight hundred per year according to their reports to the assessor.

A KNOCK-DOWN ARGUMENT.—A temperance lecturer, desecrating on the essential and knapping effects of cold water, remarked as a knock-down argument:

"When the world had become so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold water."

"Yes," replied an old toper, "but it killed every damned critter on the face of the earth."

The Cincinnati Commercial tells the following rather good 'un:

"GO, IN FINNEGANS"—Some of our Irish fellow-citizens, of the Fenian persuasion, had a little festivity in St. Louis a few days since, and when the affair was well under way, they forgot themselves so far as to send for Major General Frank P. Blair, with the purpose of drawing a speech from him. The General was bound just at the conclusion of a dinner party, which had not been conducted on strict temperance principles, and to put a fine point upon it, he was obliged to give it a thorough sousing in cold water."

"Resolved, Ay, That it is due to Kentucky that the wretched *habits corporis* be restored within this State, and the Governor be requested to communicate with the President, and insist upon its prompt restoration.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report what, if any, legislation is needed to enable citizens to obtain compensation for horses and other property taken by State troops, and also for property used by soldiers, and lost while in the State service.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. STOUT, from the minority of said committee, made a report in opposition to the majority report, insisting that J. Wilson, the sitting member, be seated in his seat, and reported a resolution to that effect.

Mr. WILSON addressed the House at some length in favor of the adoption of the minority report, and insisting that, so far as he was concerned, he believed the election was fairly conducted and that he was with all right, interrupted him with a tremendous round of applause. Posing himself as if to meet a great emergency, he continued:

"But mind, I tell you, you have a big contract on hand, and Old Ireland is away across the ocean. But when you get your ships and have them loaded with cannon and things, and sail down New York harbor, I'll go out there to Sandy Hook, and take off my hat, and say with all my heart—go down, you Fenians! And when I think it about time you had touched the soil over there, I'll give you my prayers and say—Go in Feniegans!"

At this point there was another interruption, and one not altogether of excessive importunity. General Blair was tumultuously told they were not Feniegans, but Fenians; and, after apologizing for his mistake by saying he had been down South so long he had forgotten the name of things, the hero gracefully retired.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
FRANKFORT, Dec. 16, 1865.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer as usual.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. GORIN—Adjourned.—A bill for the benefit of Richard Garnett, of Barren County. Passed.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The case of Carlyle vs. Benton, was reported on by the board to whom it was referred, and the majority report was that the board had no jurisdiction. The minority report was in direct opposition to the above.

Mr. DUDLEY, who presented the majority report, advocated its adoption, as did Gov. Heath, while Mr. Morris was equally zealous for the adoption of the minority report, which was also favored by Mr. Baker, the Senator from Campbell.

The majority report was adopted and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HARRISON—From the Judiciary.—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Disposed of to be passed and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. CHILES—From the Committee on Proprieties and Grievances.—A House bill to add a portion of Morgan county to the county of Wolf Pass.

Mr. GARDNER—Religion.—A bill for the benefit of the Catholic Church at Lexington. Discharged.

Mr. BRUNER—Revised Statutes.—A bill to amend section 9, chapter 47, of the Revised Statutes, title "Inland and Wile." Discharged.

Mr. W. M. JOHNSON—Counts.—A House bill for the benefit of the personal representatives of J. R. Hughes, the late clerk of the Union County Circuit Courts. Passed.

Mr. BAKER—County Courts.—A House bill to amend the act to change the time of holding the Quarterly Court in Garrard county. Withdrawn.

Mr. J. J. LANDRAM—From the same.—A House bill to establish an additional Justice's district in Morgan county. Passed.

Mr. GORIN—Judiciary.—A House bill to incorporate the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to amend, an act to incorporate the Crestwood Petroleum Company.

Mr. COCHRANE—Same.—A bill to repeal an act to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth.—This is the law which compels juries men to take a oath both before they enter in serve in the capacity.

BILL TAKEN UP.

A bill to change a voting place in Lewis county. Amended and passed.

Mr. COFFEY—Leave.—A bill to incorporate the Home Insurance Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Granite Oil Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Sandy Rock Oil Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Asphaltine Oil Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Shale and Sulfur Oil Company.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Minnehaha Oil Company, and various other oil corporations, all of which were properly referred.

Mr. CHANDLER—Leave.—A bill to change the county lines of Green and Taylor counties.

Same—A bill to charter the Cincinnati Oil Company.

Mr. RICE—Resolution.—Resoluton appropriating money, costs, &c., due Lucifer H. Grogan, and for similar purposes, in the case of Mr. Hollister, the contestant of Mr. Grogan's suit, Finance.

Mr. GRAINGER—Committee on Banks.—Reported a bill a bill to amend the charter of the Planters' Bank.

Mr. LANDRAM—Resolution.—Instructing the Committee on Proprieties and Grievances to inquire into what regulations are in force under which the daily newspapers are furnished the Senate.

Mr. STONE—Resolution.—That members shall not be entitled to per diem but shall to mileage during the proposed recess. Laid over.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Landram and Coffey.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1865.

The House was opened with prayer, as usual. The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS

Were pre-pared by Messrs. THOMAS and BERGEN, and appropriately referred.

REPORT FROM AUDITOR.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Auditor to a resolution of the House in relation to the number of sheep killed by dogs in 1865, in Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. THOMAS as offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of this State provides no session of the General Assembly shall commence beyond sixty days, except by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House; and whereas, in the judgment of this Legislature, the public good requires that the present session of the Legislature ought to be extended beyond the constitutional period; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the present session of this General Assembly shall be, and the same is hereby extended beyond sixty days.

Mr. BUCKNER offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved, Ay, That the people of Kentucky are universally opposed to the passage of all laws permitting negroes to testify as witnesses; and to set as jurors in the courts of justice in this Commonwealth.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report what, if any, legislation is needed to enable citizens to obtain compensation for horses and other property taken by State troops, and also for property used by soldiers, and lost while in the State service.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. STOUT, from the minority of said committee, made a report in opposition to the majority report, insisting that J. Wilson, the sitting member, be seated in his seat, and reported a resolution to that effect.

Mr. WILSON addressed the House at some length in favor of the adoption of the minority report, and insisting that, so far as he was concerned, he believed the election was fairly conducted and that he was with all right, interrupted him with a tremendous round of applause. Posing himself as if to meet a great emergency, he continued:

"But mind, I tell you, you have a big contract on hand, and Old Ireland is away across the ocean. But when you get your ships and have them loaded with cannon and things, and sail down New York harbor, I'll go out there to Sandy Hook, and take off my hat, and say with all my heart—go down, you Fenians! And when I think it about time you had touched the soil over there, I'll give you my prayers and say—Go in Feniegans!"

At this point there was another interruption, and one not altogether of excessive importunity. General Blair was tumultuously told they were not Feniegans, but Fenians; and, after apologizing for his mistake by saying he had been down South so long he had forgotten the name of things, the hero graciously retired.

Senate bill to an end section 9, clause 17, title "Inland and Wile," of the Revised Statutes, approved Aug. 31, 1862. [The Law to banished res ipsa loquitur that no reasonable solvitur marriage until, in addition to the present requirements of law, he shall file in the county court clerk's office an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, and he shall be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the laws and government thereof, and that he has not assisted, aided, or abetted, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States; any person failing to comply with the provisions of the law may be fined no less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.]

Mr. BELL offered the following as an engrossed order, viz:

Provided, Before any ministers of any denomination shall solemnize marriage, he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Kentucky, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the laws and government thereof, and that he has not assisted, aided, or abetted, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States; any person failing to comply with the provisions of the law may be fined no less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.]

Mr. ALLAN moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill requiring ministers and others, before solemnizing marriage, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, and be faithful and true to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and the laws and government thereof, and that he has not assisted, aided, or abetted, directly or indirectly, the so-called Confederate States; any person failing to comply with the provisions of the law may be fined no less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.]

Mr. TAYLOR, who presented the majority report, advocated its adoption, as did Gov. Heath, while Mr. Morris was equally zealous for the adoption of the minority report, which was also favored by Mr. Baker, the Senator from Campbell.

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Mr. STONE—Resolution.—That members shall not be entitled to per diem but shall to mileage during the proposed recess. Laid over.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Landram and Coffey.

To the Democratic Friends and Patrons
OF THE
MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

The proprietors of the *Maysville Bulletin* have adopted this method of communicating with their friends, as a means by which to draw the affairs of the paper more directly to their attention. It is proposed to make the *Bulletin* a monthly paper, so that it will be a faithful visitor, will not only take up interest, but a pleasure in advancing its prosperity. The Democracy of Kentucky are noted for their patronage of their organs, and the time has come when we may expect a similar course from the party. Five years ago, when our political prestige was greater than that of any other organization in the country, there were great numbers of plain old fashioned people who, in their State, and all drawing a good sustenance from the party, to-day, in all the circles of our Kentucky exchanges, we are unable to point out a single straight-forward Democratic paper, except the *Bulletin*. We do not say that there is not such power in the State. In view of this fact, our own interest, as well as that of the party, has prompted this effort to extend the influence of the paper far and wide in the State to the other side of the fence, and to keep up the old party organization in its purity, avoiding all extraneous influences or conditions whatever. The entire South will be united under the standard of Democracy. No other party can effect this at present, and we trust they never will; so that it is of the very first importance to unite and prepare the Democrats of Kentucky for the coming contest. We must be the best link between the Democracy of the South and the Democracy of the North, and our strong and vigorous action show to our kindred on both sides that our hearts are in the cause. The prospect for success was never more promising, for while other parties are sectional, centered in persons and bound up with sectional interests over the entire republic, and the Northern Democrat and the Southern can strike hands in common cause against these liberty destroying factions. Our friends will be numerous, and our enemies few, and we will win the victory. We must look to the prevalence of the Democratic principles everywhere in the State, and the ultimate success of Democracy throughout the country.

We do not propose to extend the circulation of the *Bulletin* to every household in the State. Though we have had to contend with many fierce difficulties since the establishment of our paper, and risked it through fire and sword, we have now overcome the main source of our difficulties. Once, when we refused to be gagged, an unscrupulous set of knaves, calling themselves a Board of Trade, took the authority to suppress us, but this tyranny only lasted a few months, after which we started again, and are now vigorous, independent, and prosperous.

We have engaged assistance of the ablest characters in our editorial department, we design making our paper a model newspaper, and hope to have it over every Democrat and every friend in the State. We have already appeared in an entire dress of new type, and our wish is to enlarge the press, the addition of four columns, and endeavor to make it more popular among friends everywhere to lend us assistance. Let every true Democrat consider himself an authorized agent to obtain subscribers for us as let him self his neighbors, his relatives, and his friends to come forward to our support. We propose to cover more than value received for ever dollar sent us.

We hope every subscriber now on our list will see fit to renew his subscription, and we trust all our friends and adherents to do the same. All those who know themselves to be in arrears will favor us, and advance the cause by an immediate remittance. Our terms are only Two Dollars per annum, invariably in arrears.

R. S. & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.
MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1, 1865.

RESTAURANT.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BY JOHN W. RUPPE & CO.

HAVING LEASED THIS
well-known stand, on the corner of Main street diagonally across from the Capital Hotel, we shall keep a

First-Class Eating House, where our friends can have all the Game and other delicacies of the season served up in the best style, DAY AND NIGHT.

OUR BAR
will be stocked constantly with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars.

Frankfort Assembly Ball Club.

THE OLD ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the Capital Hotel on the following Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 13, 1865.
Wednesday, December 27, 1865.
Wednesday, January 10, 1866.
Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.
Geo. W. Monroe, Secretary.

REMOVED TO PEARL STREET.

WM. DODD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs, & Straw Goods,

AFTER 23 YEARS AT THE OLD STAND ON Main St., have removed to

NO. 73 PEARL STREET.

Southeast corner of Vine, CINCINNATI, O.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have established three doors below their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confectionery Store.

They will be happy to see their customers at their new stand, where they will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.

GRAY & SAFFELL,
DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL kinds of goods usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House. We are constantly adding new articles, and our customers will find our stock complete.

L. Weitzel gives the especial attention of the ladies to our full and well selected stock of

CLOAKS.

Which we are offering at LOWER FIGURES THAN EVER.

Call and see them for yourself.

FURS!! FURS!! FURS!!

We call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity to our stock of FURS.

We have a full and complete assortment from the highest to the lowest grades, which we will sell cheaper than any house in the West.

Call and see them and you will buy.

deed d&wtf GRAY & SAFFELL.

SUNDRIES.

CHOCOLATE, MOLASSES, AND SYRUPS.

Chocolate, Marmalade, Butter, barrels, quarter barrels, and kits. White Fish, Potatoes, Turnips, Sweet Potatoes, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel in Cans, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap of various kinds; Pine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English Dairy, and New York Cream; Cheese; Tobacco, and Cigars; and various brands, and all articles usually found in a first-class Family Grocer's Establishment, on hand and for sale to

GRAY & TODD.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE ON ST. CLAIR STREET, NEXT DOOR south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

We practice law in all the Courts held in the City of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Livery and Sale Stable.

JNO. L. NEAL.....EPIC JENKINS.

NEAL & JENKINS

HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN

and popular stand of Graham's Stable, on Ann Street, opposite the Capital Hotel, we are prepared to furnish horses, carriages, wagons, buggies, riding-horses, and all other things pertaining to our business, day or night.

We are prepared also to break horses to saddle and harness, and solicit this patronage.

deed d&wtf

Special attention given to prescriptions.

deed d&wtf

LOUIS WEITZEL,
ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT, KY.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS FULL
and Elegant stock of

Confectionery,

Fancy Articles, Toys, Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Fine Groceries, Cigars, &c., &c.

He is prepared to fill all orders for

BALL SUPPERS, WEDDING PARTIES AND PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENTS,

Elegantly and promptly, on the most liberal terms.

deed d&wtf

CONFETIONERIES!

To our stock of

Confectioneries and

Fancy Articles

We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city.

deed d&wtf

W. H. AVERILL,

DRUGGIST,

Main Street.

FRANKFORT, Kentucky.

OFFERS, ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

Drugs & Medicines, Fresh and Pure;

Fancy & Toilet Articles, Rich and Rare;

Foreign and Domestic Cigars;

Virginia, Kentucky, & Missouri Tobacco;

Musical Instruments

And Musical Merchandise;

Coal Oil, Lamps and Fixtures.

Orders for Sheet Music promptly attended to.

deed d&wtf

L. TOBIN,

FAMILY GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER,

Ann Street, Frankfort, Ky.

Next door to the Market-House,

AS A NEW AND CHICHE STOCK OF FAMILY

GROCERIES of all descriptions, of which he solicits an inspection.

LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Of the choicest brands, constantly on hand and for sale.

Eight year old Bourbon Whisky, the best in the Country, for sale by the bottle.

deed d&wtf

E. L. BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS and Federal Courts held in Kentucky, Jefferson and Franklin Counties, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE,

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

EPIC O'LEARY—Frankfort and Danville, deed d&wtf

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